

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

Received

Date entered

1. Name

historic Foy, Henry, house; Jeffery house

and/or common Graham-Crocker house (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 30 North Main Street

not for publication

city, town Bel Air

vicinity of

congressional district

First

state

Maryland

code

24

county

Harford

code

025

3. Classification

Category

district

☒ building(s)

structure

site

object

Ownership

public

☒ private

both

Public Acquisition

in process

being considered

Status

☒ occupied

☒ unoccupied

work in progress

Accessible

☒ yes: restricted

yes: unrestricted

no

Present Use

agriculture

commercial

educational

entertainment

government

industrial

military

museum

park

☒ private residence

religious

scientific

transportation

☒ other: Rental

4. Owner of Property

name John Clark et.al.

street & number 28 Office Street

city, town

Bel Air

vicinity of

state

Maryland

21014

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

Harford County Courthouse

street & number

Main Street

city, town

Bel Air

state

Maryland

21014

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

ate

federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

## 7. Description

HA-23

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This is a 2½-story frame house with a shed addition to the south and an ell to the west is located on the west side of Main Street at 30 North Main in the Town of Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland. The siding is shiplap on the front (east) elevation and on the shed. All other elevations have clapboard. The gable roof has asphalt shingle on it, while the shed is covered in a tin imitation of shakes. A large chimney straddles the gable ridge inside the south elevation and must serve the fireplaces in the drawing room and upstairs southeast room. There are indications of masonry in the west room downstairs and up, and the floor in the downstairs west room shows patching where a hearth would be. There were probably fireplaces in both rooms downstairs and possibly in both rooms upstairs. The placement of the attic window in the south gable end is intriguing in view of the probable fireplace locations.

The front facade shows a raised plastered stone foundation with a flight of six wooden steps rising parallel to the foundation. A late 19th century photo shows the house with a small front yard and a flight of stairs perpendicular to the front elevation. These were lost when Main Street was widened. The stairs and landing have wrought-iron clusters and rail. The three-bay main section has double-hung 6/6 windows set in simple grooved wooden surrounds and framed with louvered shutters, the bottom halves of which are adjustable. The plain entry is in the north bay on the first floor.

As the entry indicates, the main portion is built on a side hall plan, two rooms of equal size up and down. The stair is enclosed today to provide a private entry to the second floor flat. It may not be the original staircase; indications in the first floor hall show the stair projecting over what was the original back (west) wall. The rail and balusters resemble those built at 18 Office Street in 1930. A small bathroom and another bedroom up and down have been added to the house in an ell to the west. A bay containing two double-hung 6/6 windows projects from the south elevation of the ell, and the bedroom has a separate entrance with a shed roof over it. There are no windows in the north side of the house, which butts against the next building.

There is no record of when the shed was built to the south side of the house. The interior woodwork is plain, and the windows in the south elevation of the shed are casements, but the east and west windows have double-hung 6/6 sash. The rooms in the shed were one room (the kitchen) as late as the period when Berthenia Crocker and Clara Graham ran a tea room closed during World War II. The shed could have been an early kitchen. The old photo shows the shed with side windows matching the front one and an entrance between the two windows.

There is a variety of woodwork in the house. The exterior, drawing room, and first and second floor apartment six-panel doors are clearly newer. The door surrounds in the drawing room have plain corner blocks with deeply fluted trim. In the hall, the door surrounds to the east and

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

Graham-Crocker house  
Harford County

NA-213

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION, continued

west room are much plainer with an outside flat rim and three lines of reeding. The mantel in the drawing room is curious. A pair of vase-shaped vaguely Federal pilasters on blocks support the mantel shelf. One of the two (or possibly both) is not original for the shelf lacks a quarter inch on each side of being long enough to fit. The frieze has carved rosettes in the corners connected by a two-inch rectangle of reeding. The fireplace has a brick surround currently painted black, which shows signs of having been made smaller. It now holds a coal grate. The mantel in the east chamber upstairs is very plain with flat, undecorated timbers, framing a plain frieze. The plain shelf has been bricked up, this was never a working fireplace for it has no flue opening. The brick hearth is in poor condition.

The current division of the house is into two flats. The first floor flat has hall, drawing room, two bedrooms--one in the ell with the bathroom--and dining room (east) and kitchen (west) in the shed. The kitchen has a built-in cupboard and dresser. The second floor flat has a drawing room with fireplace, dining room with built-in cupboards flanking what may have been a fireplace, a bedroom and bath in the ell (with three steps up from the landing into the bedroom), and a small kitchen over the first floor entry hall.

The attic story has one large room with fixed basin and two small attics. There is a cellar under the original part of the house. Local tradition has it that there are cedar shavings between the walls for insulation.

The Graham-Crocker house is an interesting and well-preserved example of early 19th century domestic architecture. The house has been altered several times, and the interior clues to date the changes are only vaguely diagnostic..

## 8. Significance

NA-213

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates    circa 1825                      Builder/Architect    Henry Foy

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

#### SIGNIFICANCE

The Graham-Crocker house is the third oldest house in Bel Air (after the Van Bibber and Hays houses). It is the only remaining example of early 19th century domestic architecture in the downtown area to retain its residential use. The Town of Bel Air, Harford's county seat founded in the late 18th century has since World War II destroyed many of its historic buildings in the downtown area. This particular house is a typical example of early 19th century residential architecture in form--a two-story, three-bay structure with side hall and double parlor plan. Although it has experienced interior alteration, it is a very important building in Bel Air, where so much has already disappeared.

#### HISTORY

The date of construction of this house is unknown. It is not listed on the 1798 tax list and the return for Buckler Bond, the owner during the 1814 enumeration, is missing. There was a house on the lot in 1814 enumeration, is missing. There was a house on the lot in 1814, however. In a letter written in 1879 describing Bel Air in 1814, Mrs. Eliza Rogers mentions the Vincent Jeffery House as being shaded by the White Oak Tree marking the northern town limit, placing the house on Lot #1 of the town plat. There is little about the architecture of the house that would prohibit the Jeffery House being the Graham-Crocker house, although the size of the windows suggests a later date. Its dimensions (without shed and later addition) of 24' x 26' is large, but not unduly large for the two-story frame houses in Bel Air as described in the 1814 tax list. Fairly convincing evidence that these are two different houses, however, appears in the title. In February 1824 Joshua Bond sold the whole of Lot #1 and buildings to Henry Foy (7/249) for \$57. In March 1831 Foy, after having sold the western half of the lot, sold the remaining half and the house "where Foy now resides" to Henry Dorsey and James Moores for \$300. Admittedly 1824 was a bad economic year nationally and 1831 was a boom year, but that much improvement in real estate prices is not to be expected. Probably Henry Foy pulled down the old house and built anew. There is nothing in the architecture of the house to prohibit this date. Neither the exterior nor the interior details are diagnostic enough to date the house precisely, especially given the tendency of older styles to linger in areas away from the Metropolis.

The history of the property becomes clouded after 1831. The title cannot be traced from Henry Dorsey and James Moores to the next owner, William Mc Jeffery. Jeffery was living in the ouse when the 1858 map

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Graham-Crocker house  
Harford County

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE 2

**SIGNIFICANCE, continued**

was drawn, and he devised it (1883, WSF 9.389) to his son, William V. Jeffery. The younger Jeffery left it to his wife, Hortense Rice Jeffery (1883, WSF 10/40). She was living there as late as 1887 (see the lease 58/341, which describes Lot #1 in Bel Air as having been the property of William Mc Jeffery at the time of his death and as her residence at the time of the lease). It is possible that the property came into Jeffery's hands by marriage. James Moores, one of the last known owners, left his property to his brother and partner, Aquila Moores, for life and then to Aquila's son James, (1853, 6/349). Aquila died the same year, leaving the real estate to his wife, Apphia, for life and then to his son John. Aquila's four daughters: Sarah R., Mary P., Ann Lee, and Laura P., were to receive his personal property, but Apphis could transfer property to the girls if she wished. William Mc. Jeffery's wife's name was Mary, maiden name unknown. If she was Mary P. Moores, she might have acquired the property from her mother. Even if that were so, Henry Dorsey's half interest cannot be traced. His property passed to his daughter Mary D. Farnandis. No family connection between Mrs. Farnadis and the Jefferys can be traced and no conveyance appears.

Mrs. Jeffery's executor sold the property to Agnes E. Carter in 1919 for \$2000. She held it until 1935 when she sold it to Judge William H. Harlan, who conveyed it on the same day to his son, Edwin H. W. Harlan. In August Edwin Harlan sold it to Clara Pue Graham and Berthenia Pue Crocker. These ladies lived upstairs and ran a tea room downstairs in the east and west chambers with the whole shed being the kitchen. People are said to have come from as far away as Philadelphia to lunch there. When the war started both supply and travel became difficult, and the tea room closed. The house was been rented as two flats for some time.

HA-213

## 10. Geographical Data

**Quadrangle scale** \_\_\_\_\_

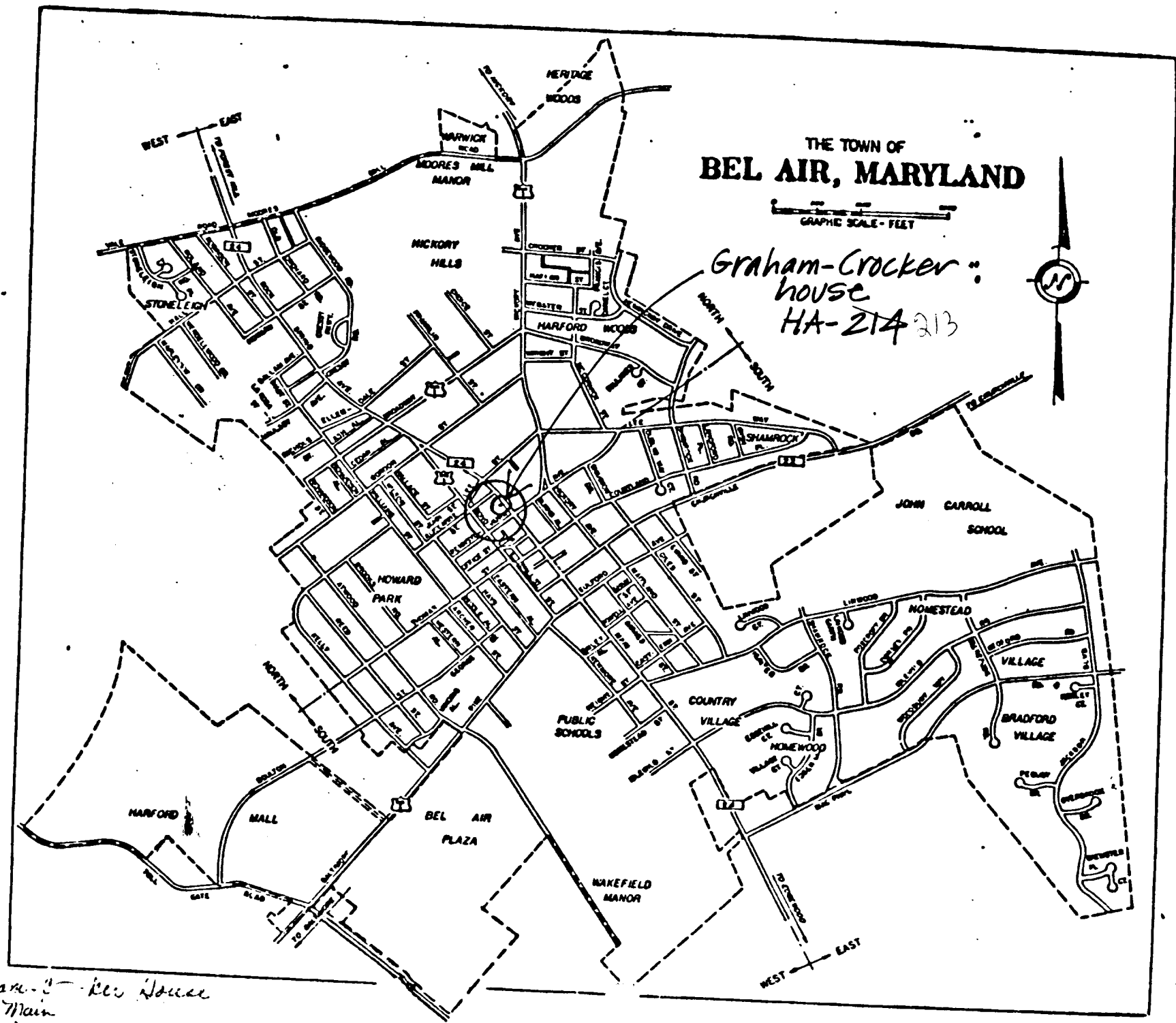
H U L L

**1. Form Prepared By**

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

GPO 1964 O-315

HA-213



Graham-Crocker House  
30. N. Main  
Bel Air



Graham-Crocker house  
(HA)



HA-213

c. 1825

Graham-Crocker House  
30 N. Main Street  
Bel Air  
Private

Built around 1825 by Henry Foy, this house is the third oldest structure in Town, after the Hays House and the Van Bibber House. It is a typical house of the Jacksonian period for both Town and Country and its three bay side hall plan would remain typical in Bel Air into the 20th century. The south shed was added before 1890 and the rear ell is 20th century. It is being nominated to the National Register.

Between 1935 and the Second World War Berthenia Crocker and Clara Graham ran a tea shop here. It was divided into two apartments and has recently been purchased by a law firm for use as offices.

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Jefferey House

AND/OR COMMON

Graham-Crocker House

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

30 N. Main Street

1st

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

— VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Harford

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☒ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES RESTRICTED☐ YES UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER rental**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Berthenia Pue Crocker &amp; Clara Pue Graham

Telephone #: 838-6530

STREET &amp; NUMBER

c/o Michael Crocker 1326 Somerville Road

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

— VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21014

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Harford County Courthouse

Liber #: 376

Folio #: 520

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

STATE

Maryland 21014

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

HA-213

### CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT  
☒ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED

### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This 2½ story frame house with a shed addition to the south and an ell to the west is located on the west side of Main Street at 30 N. Main in the Town of Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland. The siding is ship-lap on the front (east) elevation and on the shed. All other elevations have clapboard. The gable roof has asphalt shingle on it while the shed is covered in a tin imitation of shakes. A large chimney straddles the gable ridge inside the south elevation and must serve the fireplaces in the drawing room and upstairs south east room. There are indications of masonry in the west room downstairs and up, and the floor in the downstairs west room shows patching where a hearth would be. There were probably fireplaces in both rooms downstairs and possibly in both rooms upstairs. The placement of the attic window in the south gable end is intriguing in view of the probable fireplace locations.

The facade shows a raised plastered stone foundation with a flight of six wooden steps rising parallel to the foundation. A late 19th century photo shows the house with a small front yard and a flight of stairs perpendicular to the front elevation. These were lost when Main Street was widened. The stairs and landing have wrought iron balusters and rail. The three-bay main section has double-hung 6/6 windows set in simple grooved wooden surrounds and framed in lowered shutters the bottom half of which are adjustable. The plain entry is in the north bay on the first floor.

As the entry indicates, the main portion is built on a side-hall plan, two rooms of equal size up and down. The stair is enclosed today to provide a private entry to the second floor flat. It may not be the original staircase; indications in the first floor hall show the stair projecting out over what was the original back (west) wall. The rail and balusters resemble those built at 18 Office Street in 1930. A small bathroom and another bedroom-up and down have been added to the house in an ell to the west. A bay containing two double hung 6/6 windows projects from the south elevation of the ell, and the bedroom has a separate entrance with a shed roof over it. There are no windows in the north side of the house which has the next north building built right up against it.

There is no record of when the shed was built to the south side of the house. The interior woodwork is plain and the windows in the south elevation of the shed are casements, but the east and west windows are double-hung 6/6. The rooms in the shed were one room (the kitchen) as late as the period when Berthenia Crocker and Clara Graham ran a tea room in the house; so some renovation clearly took place when the tea room closed during World War II. The shed could have been an early kitchen. The old photo shows the shed with side windows matching the front one and an entrance between the two windows.

There is a variety of woodwork in the house. The exterior, drawing room, and first and second floor apartment 6-panel doors are clearly new. The door surrounds in the drawing room have plain corner blocks with deeply fluted trim. In the hall, the door surrounds to the east and

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

AK-513

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES c.1825

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Henry Foy

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.

The Graham-Crocker House is the third oldest house in Bel Air after the Van Bibber House and Hays House. It is the only remaining example of early nineteenth century domestic architecture in the downtown area which retains its residential use. The date of the house's construction is unknown. It is not listed on the 1798 tax list and the return for Buckler Bond, the owner during the 1814 enumeration, is missing. There was a house on the lot in 1814, however. In a letter written in 1879 describing Bel Air in 1814, Mrs. Eliza Rogers mentions the Vincent Jeffery House as being shaded by the White Oak Tree marking the northern town limit, placing the house on Lot #1 of the town plat. There is little about the architecture of the house that would prohibit the Jeffery House being the Graham-Crocker House, although the size of the windows suggests a later date. Its dimensions (without shed and later addition) of 24' x 26' is large, but not unduly large for the two story frame houses in Bel Air as described in the 1814 tax list. Fairly convincing evidence that these are two different houses, however, appears in the title. In February 1824 Joshua Bond sold the whole of Lot #1 and buildings to Henry Foy (7/249) for \$57. In March 1831 Foy, after having sold the western half of the lot, sold the remaining half and the house "where Foy now resides" to Henry Dorsey and James Moores for \$300. Admittedly 1824 was a bad economic year nationally and 1831 was a boom year, but that much improvement in real estate prices is not to be expected. Probably Henry Foy pulled down the old house and built anew. There is nothing in the architecture of the house to prohibit this date. Neither the exterior nor the interior details are diagnostic enough to date the house precisely, especially given the tendency of older styles to linger in areas away from the Metropolis.

The history of the property becomes clouded after 1831. The title cannot be traced from Henry Dorsey and James Moores to the next owner, William Mc.Jeffery. Jeffery was living in the house when the 1858 map was drawn and devised it (1883, WSF 9/389) to his son, William V. Jeffery. The younger Jeffery left it to his wife, Hortense Rice Jeffery (1883, WSF 10/40). She was living there as late as 1887 (see the lease 58/341, which describes Lot #1 in Bel Air as having been the property of William Mc.Jeffery at the time of his death and as her residence at the time of the lease). A possibility is that the property came into Jeffery's hands by marriage. James Moores, one of the last known owners, left his property to his brother and partner, Aquila Moores, for life and then to Aquila's son James, (1853, 6/349). Aquila died the same year, leaving the real estate to his wife, Apphia, for life and then to his son John. Aquila's

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This property occupies parcel 774 in the Town of Bel Air 42' x 120'.

### LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
-------	--------

STATE	COUNTY
-------	--------

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

M. Larew

ORGANIZATION

Town of Bel Air

STREET & NUMBER

39 Hickory Avenue

CITY OR TOWN

Bel Air,

January 20, 1979

DATE

838-8700

TELEPHONE

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

West room are much plainer with an outside flat rim and three lines of reeding. The mantel in the drawing room is curious. A pair of vase-shaped vaguely Federal pilasters on blocks support the mantel shelf. One of the two (or possibly both) is not original for the shelf lacks a quarter inch on each side of being long enough to fit. The frieze has carved rosettes in the corners connected by a two inch rectangle of reeding. The fireplace has a brick surround currently painted black, which shows signs of having been made smaller. It now holds a coal grate. The mantel in the east chamber upstairs is very plain with flat, undecorated timbers, framing a plain frieze. The plain shelf has a supporting strip of moulding. The opening is small and unless it has been bricked up, this was never a working fireplace, for it has no flue opening. The brick hearth is in poor condition.

The current division of the house is into two flats. The first floor flat has hall, drawing room, 2 bedrooms - one in the ell with the bathroom - and dining room (east) and kitchen (west) in the shed. The kitchen has a built-in cupboard and dresser. The second floor flat has a drawing room with fireplace, dining room with built-in cupboards flanking what may have been a fireplace, a bedroom and bath in the ell (with three steps up from the landing into the bedroom), and a small kitchen over the first floor entry hall.

The attic story has one large room with fixed basin and two small attics. There is a cellar under the original part of the house. Local tradition has it that there are cedar shavings between the walls for insulation.

The Graham-Crocker house is an interesting and well-preserved example of early nineteenth century domestic architecture. The house has been altered several times and the interior clues to-date the changes are only vaguely diagnostic.

GRAHAM-CROCKER HOUSE  
30 N. Main Street

376/520                      28 February 1952  
Michael P. Crocker & Rosa F., wife  
to  
Berthenia Pue Crocker, widow, and Clara Pue  
Graham as joint tenants for life and life  
of survivor with power to sell but not to  
devise. After:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to Henry Trew Crocker, Jr.,  
Edward Dorsey Crocker (now apparently replaced  
by Michael P. Crocker) and Berthenia Crocker  
Smith as tennants in common; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to William  
Worth Graham III.

376/518                      28 February 1952  
Berthenia P. Crocker and Clara P. Graham  
to  
Michael P. Crocker & Rosa F., wife

237/363                      1 August 1935  
Edwin H. W. Harlan & Margaret H., wife  
to  
Clara Pue Graham & Berthenia Pue Crocker

237/100                      29 March 1935  
William H. Harlan, widower  
to  
Edwin H. W. Harlan

237/99                      29 March 1935  
Agnes E. Carter, widow  
to  
William H. Harlan

166/149                      18 October 1919  
A. Plumer Austin, executor of will of  
Hortense R. Jeffery late of Uniontown, Pa.  
(will Fayette County, Pa., book 21)  
to  
Agnes E. Carter  
\$2000  
occupied by Miss Ruth Jones  
the land to Hortense by will of husband,

William V. Jeffery (1883, WSF 10/40) he got it by will from his father, William Mc. Jeffery (1883, WSF 9/389) - see the lease 58/341, 23 April 1887, between Hortense R. Jeffery, widow, and Aquilla B. Whitaker and Octavian Whitaker which describes the leased lot as part of Lot #1 in the Town of Bel Air of which "the late William Mc. Jeffery died seized".

-----

It has not been possible to trace the conveyance of this property to William Mc. Jeffery, although the 1858 map of Bel Air shows him occupying it. According to the County land records, William Mc. dealt in mortgages and it is possible he acquired this one by default of some unrecorded mortgage. Another possibility exists. William's wife's name was Mary. Her maiden name is unknown; however, one of the previous known owners, James Moores (see below, 14/79) willed his real estate to his brother, Acquila Moores (1853, 6/349) with the reversion to Acquila's son, James. Acquila died the same year, leaving the real estate to his wife, Apphia, for life and then to his son, John. Acquila's four daughters, Sarah R., Mary P., Ann Lee, and Laura P., were to receive his personal property, but Apphia could transfer property to the girls if she chose. Should the son, James, the heir of James Moores, die before reaching the age of 21, James Moores' property was to descend to the girls. If William Mc. Jeffery's wife, Mary, was Mary P. Moores, she could have received the property.

A subsidiary problem is what happened to Henry Dorsey's share in the property. Dorsey's will has not been traced. His heir was his daughter, Mary Dorsey Farnandis, mother of Henry Dorsey Farnandis. No transaction conveying Dorsey's share can be found. To make things more complex, Henry Dorsey Farnandis was one of the witnesses to James Moores' will.

-----



14/79

10 March 1831  
 Henry Foy  
 to  
 Henry Dorsey and James Moores  
 \$300  
 the front part of Lot #1 in the Town of  
 Bel Air where Foy now resides

8/215

16 February 1825  
 Mortgage \$33.57  
 Henry Foy  
 to  
 Moses St. Clair  
 released 24 February 1826 by 9/10

7/249

7 February 1824  
 Joshua Bond  
 to  
 Henry Foy  
 \$57  
 Lot #1, with buildings

-----

Joshua Bond conveyed this lot by Y/87  
 18 April 1814 to Michael McElhiney for  
 \$80. Apparently he did not then own this  
 property. His father, Buckler Bond, had  
 received this parcel along with others from  
 his brother, James - in James' will (1803,  
 AJC 165) , but Buckler had purchased country  
 property and town Lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 from  
 James for £ 2500 by I/405, 29 September 1790.  
 By X/308, Joshua bought the country property  
 from his father, Buckler, but not the town  
 lots. His 1814 tax declaration (1 February  
 1814) shows only the country property. The  
 conveyance was probably not legal, but  
 Michael McElhiney left it to his wife,  
 Cassandra, and sons, James and Dr. William  
 (will 1815 SR 1/36) and James sold his half  
 to his mother's brother, Stephen Jones, by  
 1/178, 8 July 1817. There are indications  
 there was a house on the lot. Then in  
 November 1822 (5/359) Jones sold the half  
 he had acquired to Dr. William for \$500 and  
 William mortgaged both halves to Uncle  
 Stephen. The mortgage was released in 1831  
 by 14/63.

There is no explanation of any of this. It was not a ground rent. When Joshua Bond conveyed this property in 1824 (7/249) to Henry Foy, he had received it after his father Buckler's death in 1823 by reversion from the will of his uncle, James Bond (1803 AJC 165).

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H/155

6 September 1788  
William Bond of Joshua  
to  
James Bond of Joshua  
500 acres and lots 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 in  
Belle Air

E/16

10 May 1782  
Aquila Scott of James  
to  
William Bond of Joshua  
lots 1 and 13 in Bel Air  
for £ 70 in paper and £ 23.15s in specie  
Bel Air is spelled Boll Air and Bellair in  
this deed.

1302145304  
N. R. FIELD SHEET

STATE:

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

MD. HISTORICAL TRUST  
BOX 1704  
ANNAPOLIS, MD. 21404NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: <u>Graham house</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>30 North Main Street</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Bel Air</u>			
STATE: <u>Md</u>	CODE:	COUNTY: <u>Harford</u>	CODE:
<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>			
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP	STATUS
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>		Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>
			Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>
			Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>			
OWNERS NAME: <u>Mrs Clara P. Graham</u>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>30 N. Main Street</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Bel Air</u>	STATE: <u>Md</u>	CODE: <u>2104</u>	CODE:
<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:			
<u>CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT</u>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>40 S. MAIN ST.</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>BEL AIR</u>	STATE: <u>MARYLAND</u>	CODE:	CODE:
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:			
<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/>			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE:	CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Frame house, 2 1/2 stories, facing  
east on Main Street.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## B. SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☐20th Century ☐15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☐

about 1800.

## SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐Agriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Art ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☐

Social/Human-

Communications ☐Literature ☐ition ☐Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Music ☐Transportation ☐

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

For about ten years Mrs Graham and her sister ran a tearoom - mostly for businessmen's lunches - in their little house.

The place is remarkable mostly in its survival as a residence in a busy ~~commercial~~ - retail market area of the county seat, (Bel Air.) but its owners are indifferent to offers of ~~sale~~. ~~purchase~~ to buy while Mrs. G. wants to live here.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "		0 ' "	0 ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		
JEAN S. EWING		
ORGANIZATION	DATE	
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST		
STREET AND NUMBER:		
50 STATE CIRCLE		
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE
ANNAPOLIS	MARYLAND	

## 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

## NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
21 STATE CIRCLE  
SHAW HOUSE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
Individual Structure Survey Form

COUNTY: Harford	SURVEY NUMBER: HA-213
TOWN: Bel Air	NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
LOCATION: 30 N. Main	UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
COMMON NAME: Graham-Crocker House	U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Private residence	PRESENT FORMAL NAME: Graham-Crocker House
OWNER: Multiple	ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME: Jeffrey House
ADDRESS:	PRESENT USE: Apartments
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes ( ) No ( ) Restricted (x)	ORIGINAL USE: Single Family Dwelling
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (x) State ( ) National ( )	ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structural System	BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
1. Foundation: Stone(x) Brick( ) Concrete( ) Concrete Block( )	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent( ) Good(x) Fair( ) Poor: ( )
2. Wall Structure	THEME: Architecture
A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam(x) Balloon( )	STYLE: Vernacular
B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick( ) Stone( ) Concrete( ) Concrete Block( )	DATE BUILT: c. 1825
C. Iron( ) D. Steel( ) E. Other:	
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard( ) Board and Batten( ) Wood Shingle( ) Shiplap(x) Novelty( ) Stucco( ) Sheet Metal( ) Aluminum( ) Asphalt Shingle( ) Brick Veneer( ) Stone Veneer( )	
Bonding Pattern:	Other:
4. Roof Structure	
A. Truss: Wood(x) Iron( ) Steel( ) Concrete( )	
B. Other:	
5. Roof Covering: Slate( ) Wood Shingle( ) Asphalt Shingle(x) Sheet Metal( ) Built Up( ) Rolled( ) Tile( ) Other:	
6. Engineering Structure:	
7. Other:	
Appendages: Porches( ) Towers( ) Cupolas( ) Dormers( ) Chimneys(x) Sheds(x) Ells(x) Wings ( ) Other: bay w/tin roof	
Roof Style: Gable(x) Hip( ) Shed( ) Flat( ) Mansard( ) Gambrel( ) Jerkinhead( ) Saw Tooth( ) With Monitor( ) With Bellcast( ) With Parapet( ) With False Front( ) Other:	
Number of Stories: 2½	
Number of Bays: 3	Entrance Location: Main Street
Approximate Dimensions: 35 x 39	
THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat( ) Zoning( ) Roads( ) Development(x) Deterioration( ) Alteration ( ) Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive(x) Negative( ) Mixed( ) Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

HA-213

1st floor entry built in corner cupboard 4½" deep plain woodwork indicates subsequent work - inside 1st floor apt. christian doors to l.r. - other interior doors three panels top 1 panel down surround reeded 6/6 orig glass (some) - interior door & window surrounds w/ plain blocks in corner - shed to S. 3 steps down d.r. & kit - later? floor boards pine? c 5½" wide steam heat kit door to d.r. board and batten w/ orig hardware back BR & bath later addition

2nd floor staircase "recently" enclosed doors board & batten w/ orig hardware 1 br (over back br) 3 steps up. Turned corner balusters square otherwise LR DR bath kit door surrounds match downstairs

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

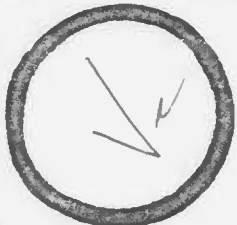
3rd floor br, sink, small attic on 2 sides  
back br addition 2 ft. narrower

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Third oldest remaining residence in town & the only one still in the downtown area. A well-preserved example of early 19th century domestic architecture with later addition(s). Interior woodwork probably of two different periods. Box lock on door between drawing room and next rear room, now a bedroom. Shed addition probably later, although door from drawing room to addition matches door with box lock. Other doors later.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



Old  
M.E.  
Church

GRAHAM-  
CROCKER  
House

Main St.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane( ) Woodland( ) Scattered Buildings( )  
Moderately Built Up( ) Densely Built Up( )  
Residential( ) Commercial( )  
Agricultural( ) Industrial( )  
Roadside Strip Development( )  
Other:

M. Larew

RECORDED BY:

Town of Bel Air

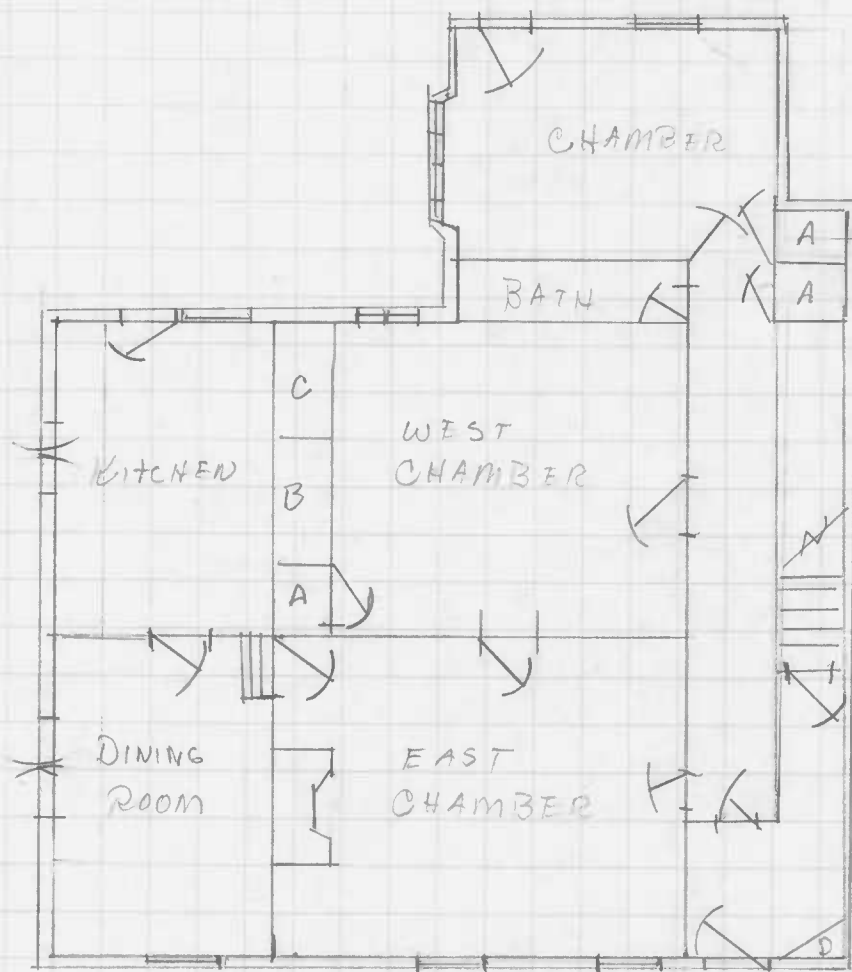
ORGANIZATION:

January 8, 1979

DATE RECORDED:



A = CLOSET  
 B = DISUSED FIREPLACE  
 C = BOOK CASE  
 D = CORNER CUPBOARD



M. LARREW

GRAHAM-CROCKER HOUSE  
 30 N. MAIN ST.  
 BEL AIR, MD.

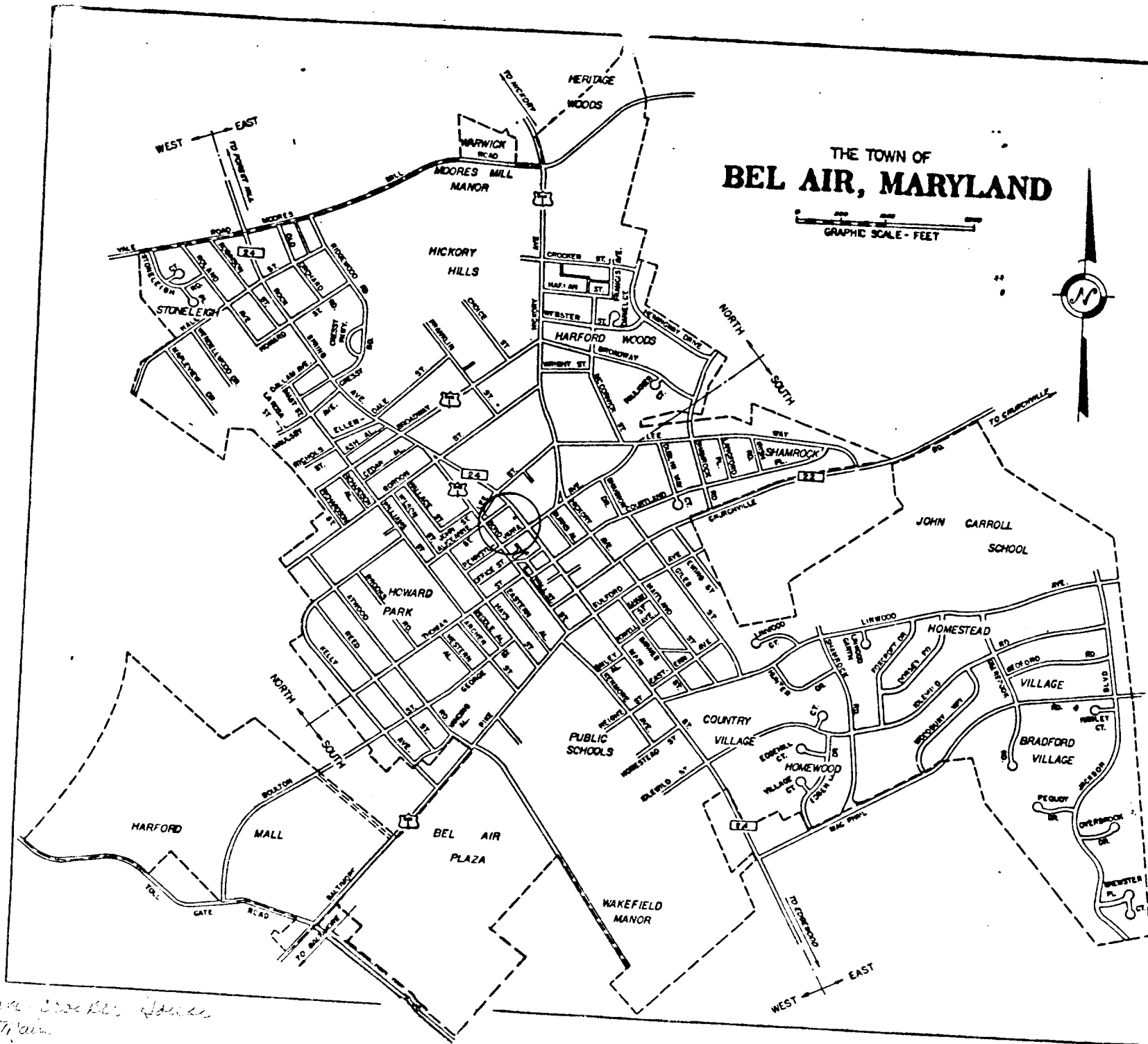
HA-213

scale 1" = 8'



# THE TOWN OF BEL AIR, MARYLAND

GRAPHIC SCALE - FEET



44-213

Krakauer, George, James  
30 N Main  
Bel Air